Nippon Times

No. 16,770 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1945 Price 35 Sen

Allies Given Custody Of Gen. Araki, Kuzuu

Pair Turned Over by Government on Thursday at Sugamo Prison

Yoshihisa Kuzuu, head of the Black Dragon Society since 1937, and Baron General (ret) Sadao Araki, reportedly a powerful influence behind former Minister Tojo, on Thursday, entered Sugamo Prison on war criminal charges, according to a PRO release the same day.

The pair were delivered to Allied authorities by the Japanese Government in compliance with the Supreme Headquarters directive of November 19 and their internment raised to 133 the number of war criminal suspects of all nationalities now being held at Sugamo, according to Colonel Robert M. Hardy, commanding officer.

Kuzuu and General Araki arrived at Sugamo about noon on Thursday and were processed immediately. They were questioned, stripped, searched for contraband, given medical examinations and deloused, the whole process taking 30 minutes.

Colonel Hardy said General Araki identified himself as Minister of War from 1931 until 1934 and said he had retired from public life in 1940. Counter-intelligence records list General Araki as Education Minister in 1939 and 1940 during which time he completely reformed the educational system along ultranationalistic lines. He was described as a super-militarist and ardent nationalist and is said he was powerful in military circles and of important influence behind Tojo. He is 78 years of age.

Counter-intelligence records on Kuzuu state that in addition to being the head of the dreaded Black Dragon Society for the past eight years, he was director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in 1944, and right hand man of Mitsuru Toyama.

Prison Population Growing

By MORRIE LANDSBERG

TOKYO, November 23.—(AP)-GI jailers chalked the names, "Araki," and "Kuzuu" over small, matted individual cells in the big Sugamo prison, converted into a detention place for suspected war criminals.

Surrender of the 68-year-old Baron General Sadao Araki, super militarist and ardent nationalist, and bewhiskered Yoshihisa Kuzuu, president of the outlawed Black Dragon Society, brought in the first of 11 additional Japanese war leaders named on the latest war crimes list and raised the total population at Sugamo to 133.

White-chalked names over the steel doors with round peepholes make an international roll in the prison which may be the setting for forthcoming war crime trials Laurel, senior and junior . . . Vargas . . . Tao . . . Van Dienst Holland . . . and some 89 Japanese smaller-fry housed separately.

In a corner of the cell block with 41 non-Japanese, Tokyo Rose (Iva Togura) and Swiss Lily Abegg have private cells in a partitioned section. The two lone women on the list of hundreds facing prosecution were transferred recently from Yokohama prison.

Ex-Premier Hideki Tojo and 49 others on previous lists are at Omori prison camp.

Sugamo prison is a series of three-story concrete buildings within Tokyo. It was taken over November 2 by an American unit headed by Colonel Robert M. Hardy of Yekima, Washington.

"There's no manual or regulations on how to run a prison," said the tall, broad-shouldered officer. "We are writing it as we go along."

By Japanese standards, he said, Sugamo will house 3,576 prisoners. He intends to accommodate a maximum of 1,798, with three inmates in place of the 12 the Japanese crowded into 15 x 15 cells.

While non-Japanese in the prison's "blue area," including two Americans, two Australians, Chinese, Burmese, Dutch and Indonesians, ate turkey last night, the Japanese in "red area" had rice, asparagus, soup and tea. Their breakfast menu: marmalade, biscuits, scrambled eggs, coffee; lunch: dehydrated potatoes, corned beef hash, beets and orange juice.

Allies Want Lt. Col. Nagata

SCAP, on Tuesday, directed the surrender of Lieutenant Colonel Aoshitada Nagata at the Omori Prison Camp for incarceration.

His Majesty Officiates In Person at Ceremony Of Niinamesai on Friday

His Majesty the Emperor officiated in person at the ceremony of Niinamesai, or the Harvest Festival, which was solemnized within the Imperial Palace Friday evening. The rites were attended by Princes of the Blood and ranking Court officials. An Imperial messenger, in the person of Prince Hiroyoshi Ito, Court ritualist, was sent to the Grand Shrines at Ise the same day to conduct elaborate Shinto rites to mark the auspicious occasion.

Konoye Submits Data On Constitution Issue

Results of Study on Revision Is Given Throne as Prince Ends 43-Day Task

Prince Fumimaro Konoye at 2 p.m. Thursday, submitted to the Throne the results of his preliminary investigations regarding revision of the Constitution.

Earlier, at 11:58 a.m., Prince Konoye discussed final arrangements on his report with Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of Privy Seal, at the Imperial Palace.

It is recalled that Prince Konoye, on October 11, was appointed Adviser to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. At the same time, an Imperial Command was given to the Prince to make preliminary investigations on whether or not the Constitution should be revised and the scope of the revision, if such was deemed necessary.

Prince Konoye immediately started on his entrusted task. He collaborated with Dr. Soichi Sasaki, former Professor of the Kyoto Imperial University, who was also appointed advisor to the Lord Keeper of Privy Seal.

Later, the number was increased to include Professors Sakaji Yabe and Hasshaku Takagi of Tokyo Imperial University, Professor Tatsugoro Isosaki of Ritsumeikan University and former Professor Yoshio Oishi of the Wakayama Higher Commercial School.

With the completion of an outline of the report to the Throne, Prince Konoye, on November 20, went to Hakone, where he put finishing touches on the report together with Dr. Sasaki, completing his mission within 43 days since he received the Imperial Command.

Peers Study Reform

The first step towards the reform of the peerage system was taken Thursday when the Imperial Household Ministry set up a council for investigation into the matter.

Composed of 12 members including three privy councillors, and five Peers, the council held its first meeting in the Board of Peerage and Heraldry of the Ministry at 10 a.m. Thursday. Sotaro Ishiwata, Minister of Imperial Household, also attended the meeting.

With Count Hideo Kodama, former Home Minister, in the chair, the council started deliberations on problems related to the reform of the peerage system. The council was set up to answer the question put forth by the Imperial Household Minister, whether the peerage system should be reformed, and if so, what measures should be taken to effect the reform. The meeting lasted until 2 p.m. The next meeting of the council is scheduled for Monday.

Due for Next Diet

After agreement on the general outline of the projected reform, the council will refer settlement of details to expert committees. The findings of the council then will be reported to the Imperial Household Minister and will be introduced in the Diet, possibly following the general election scheduled for early next year.

In setting up the council, the Imperial Household Ministry is believed to have been moved by the fact that some high peers, including Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa and Prince Fumimaro Konoye, had asked the Ministry for permission to renounce their peerage titles and also by a movement launched by Count Yoriyasu Arima, former Agriculture Minister, and other peers to appeal to the peerage in general to give up their privileges.

The membership of the council include Baron General Takeji Nara, Dr. Seitaro Kubota, Keinosuke Ushio, all Privy Councillors, Prince Nobusuke Takatsukasa, Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa, Count Hideo Kodama, Viscount Dr. Masatoshi Okochi, Baron Hideo Higashikuze and Admiral Kutsunoshin Yamanashi, Dean of the Peer's School.

Indonesians Refuse To Talk With Dutch

Want Cease Fire Order Issued First; Will Only Negotiate With British

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 22.—Tension and unrest are again sweeping the whole island of Java with the statement made today by the Indonesian Republican Government that it refuses to negotiate with the Netherlands government.

An Indonesian spokesman declared that the second meeting with Ex-deputy Governor General of the Dutch East Indies, Hubertus J. Van Mook, slated for the night of November 22, could not be held so long as "the Netherlands maintains its present attitude."

He continued, we are prepared to enter into talks with England alone. However, if the Dutch issue a "cease fire" orders and put a stop to the burning of Indonesian homes and brutal killing of the people, then, negotiations may be started."

He added that the announcement of the Allied Forces to withdraw Dutch native army from Batavia and environs could not settle the problem as the native army would be used elsewhere in Java by the Dutch.

Meanwhile the Aneta news agency dispatch reported that the withdrawal of the Dutch native army was due to reasons of army discipline.

Hague Reconfirms Stand

Kyodo

THE HAGUE, November 21.—Aneta reported today that the Dutch Government has reconfirmed its pronounced policy of permitting self-government of the East Indies only within the scope of the Dutch Empire, without recognizing any further concession.

FLIERS' GRAVE IS FOUND

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY—The common grave of three unidentified U.S. fliers has been found at Atami airstrip near Osaka and efforts are being made by I Corps Graves Registration Service to obtain complete information concerning their death, according to a recent PRO release.

Japanese residents of the area said the fliers were killed in a raid on the airstrip July 30. This evidence was supported by a wooden marker on the grave bearing the words "tomb of American pilots. July 30, 1945."

The Japanese who were questioned about the fliers' grave indicated that one of the air crew died of extensive injuries sustained when he jumped and his parachute failed to open. The other two fliers, they said, died of burns suffered when they crashed with the plane. The plane, according to all indications, was a Navy TBM "Avenger."

When the common grave was opened the cremated remains of the fliers were found in one box. There was nothing in the area of the grave which would lead to the identification of the fliers, but additional Japanese civilians are being questioned.

2,000 VETERANS RE-ENLIST

Nearly 2,000 veterans of the Pacific fighting re-enlisted in the Regular Army on Thursday during ceremonies held in the Octagon Theater in Yokohama, the 8th Army reports. The men have joined the Second Engineer Special Brigade at their own request and are due to return to the United States with the unit within a week.

16-Nation War Mission Being Sent to Germany As Proposal Approved

Kyodo

BERLIN (UP), November 22.—The four-Power Supervisory Commission on Germany has accepted a proposal submitted by 16 countries to dispatch miliary mission to Germany. The countries, which are to be represented in the mission each by 10 representatives, include China, Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, India, Luxenburg, Holland, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Union of South Africa and Yugoslavia.

All Nippon Internees In Hawaii Are Freed

345 Japanese Held in Cuba Are Scheduled to Be Liberated Shortly

The Spanish Government, representing Japanese interests abroad, has notified the Foreign Office that all Japanese internees in Hawaii have been freed and that those Japanese who were forced to move to the United States are now being returned to Hawaii at the expense of the United States Government.

If there are any among these returnees whom the United States Government wishes to have deported to Japan, such notification will be made through the Spanish Government.

Also, according to a report from the International Red Cross Society Committee, the 345 Japanese internees in Cuba will be freed shortly. Financial help for the purchase of food and clothing has been sent through the Cuban Red Cross for their relief, the report added.

Diplomatic Setup Clarified

Concerning the official relations between the Japanese Government and representatives of neutral nations, SCAP on Sunday again issued a new directive stating that the consent on the part of neutral governments to continue these relations is not required or involved with the discontinuation of foreign relations both in Japan and abroad as inconsistent with the present military occupation of Japan and the supreme authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

It is further clarified that the request for the authorization of the Japanese Liaison Officers to supervise routine functions in the protection of the Japanese nationals in neutral countries was not approved for the reasons as referred to above as well as for the reason that Switzerland and Sweden will continue these functions, as desired by the Japanese Government.

In the same directive, it is stated that the Supreme Commander is now taking steps to inform the neutral governments concerned that they may appoint diplomatic agents or representatives to keep contact with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in order to maintain neutral liaison officers in this country.

Predicts End of Relief Job

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP) November 21.—Undersecretary of State Acheson told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the UNRRA expects its relief job in Europe will be finished when 1946 crops there are harvested. He opposed the freedom of press amendment in the UNRRA appropriation.

Iran Envoy Seeking Good Office of U.S.

Mediation for Soviet Agreement to Dispatch of Troops To Azerbaijan Asked

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (UP), November 22.—Ambassador Hassein Ala of Iran paid a second visit today to the State Department and asked for American mediation in getting the agreement of the Soviets for the dispatch of Iranian troops to the disturbance areas in northern Iran.

The Ambassador told State Secretary James Byrnes that any act to stop the Iran forces dispatched to suppress the revolters will be regarded as a flagrant violation of Iran's sovereignty.

Meanwhile, British circles are viewing the disturbances in northern Iran with a critical eye. They believe that the incident carries the possibility of creating a snag in Anglo-Soviet relations in view of Iran's oil resources, her close geographical proximity with India and her importance as the bridge between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf.

The British Government appears to be viewing with suspicion that the Soviets are supporting the independence movement in the Azerbaijan area while diplomatic quarters believe it only natural that not only Iran but other countries as well are viewing with anguish that Russia, one of the co-signers of the pact concerning Iran, is acting in violation of Iran's sovereignty.

Turkey Seen Anxious

Kyodo

NEW YORK (AP), November 22.—Russian authorities are stopping the dispatch of Iran troops to suppress the revolt in northern Iran, but a Teheran message reported that both military and diplomatic representatives of the Iran Government are engaged in negotiations with the Soviets in order to break the present deadlock.

An Ankara report, meanwhile, said that Turkish quarters appear to be viewing closely the developments in the situation and an Istanbul paper declared that the trouble is no longer an international problem. It is extremely important, the paper said, adding that the United States and Britain is to a great degree hold the key to its solution.

Another paper warned that unless the Allies step in to stop the Soviet movements, Teheran will fall, the Iranian Government will collapse and a Leftist regime will be established.

CHINA BACKS 'A' BOMB PLAN

Full Approval Given U.S.-British-Canadian Statement

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (UP) November 22.—Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shih-Chieh, in a message sent to Secretary of State Byrnes expressed China's full approval of the American-British-Canadian statement on atomic energy control.

In his message, the Chinese Foreign Minister expressed the Chinese Government's concurrence with the contention that abolition of war was the only means of completely preventing scientific knowledge from being used as a method for destroying world civilization and that for this purpose, the authority of the international security organ should be firmly established and strengthened.

The letter also expressed the Chinese Government's hope that the proposed committee for the control of atomic energy will be organized without delay and thus the atomic power will be utilized, not for destructive purposes but for world peace.

Resignation by Armour, Envoy Cardenas' Return Causing Diplomatic Stir

Kyodo

NEW YORK (UP), November 22.—The return to Madrid of Spanish Ambassador Juan Cardenas to the United States just at the time when the resignation of Norman Armour, U. S. Ambassador to Madrid, was announced, has caused a stir among diplomatic circles, according to a New York Times dispatch from the Spanish capital. Well-informed quarters opine that unless the U.S. Government gives a promise to appoint a new envoy to Spain, the return of Ambassador Cardenas will be postponed indefinitely.

U.S. Senators Reply To Moscow Charges

Wheeler Declares Russia and Its Satellites Are World's Greatest Isolationists

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Senator Wheeler, Montana Democrat, said that "Russia and her satellites are the greatest isolationists in the world today."

He made this comment in an interview on a Moscow radio broadcast denouncing "American isolationists" and accusing them of being "originators of the idea of using economic and military might as a means of exerting pressure on other countries." The broadcast mentioned Wheeler, Senator Taft, Ohio Republican, and former President Hoover by name.

Senator Wheeler dictated this statement:

"I am definitely in favor of cooperation among the great powers to prevent future wars, but cooperation is a two-way street. To speak of the governments of Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia as democratic today is a huge joke. Every intelligent person who knows what is going on in those countries knows they have one of the most cruel froms of dictatorship ever imposed on a civilized people.

"If to be opposed to giving away the United States taxpayers, money to pay debts of other countries, to furnishing them our money to keep up large armies, to completely tearing down our tariff barriers, and our immigration laws and to dividing up the wealth of this country is to be an isolationist, then I am perfectly willing to be called an isolationist.

"Russia and her satellites are the greatest isolationists in the world today. They are afraid to let American newspapermen in their countries or to let them give the American people an actual report of the starvation, of the slave labor, of their concentration camps, of their programs and of the many other ruthless and cruel inhumanities which they are practicing in the name of democracy.

"We were told that we went to war for the four freedoms. There is less freedom of speech, of the press and of religion and more poverty in Europe today than there ever has been since the Dark Ages.

"I want to cooperate with Russia but I want Russia to cooperate with us in the establishment of the four freedoms in Europe and for permanent peace throughout the world."

Senator Taft had this to say:

"The statement made by the Communist Red Fleet Magazine that I am in favor of using our economic might as a means of exerting pressure on other countries is the exact opposite of the truth. I am complimented to be singled out by name as an opponent of Communism and to have my name associated with that of Mr. Hoover in this attack."

CIO BOLSTERING UNITY

96 Per Cent of General Motor Workers Join Strike

Kyodo

DETROIT, (AP) November 22.—After calling a strike yesterday against the General Motors, CIO's United Auto Workers Union is exerting efforts to strengthen the unity of the workers in the automobile company's plants throughout the United States.

Walter Reuther, Vice-President of CIO's Auto Workers Union, declared that the union would put up a hard fight against the company.

The situation may turn for the worse depending on the company's reply to the proposals by the Union for arbitration or whether or not the Government will succeed in its arbitration efforts.

According to the vice-president of the union, 96 percent of the General Motors workers have joined the strike.

G.M. Plants Closed

Kyodo

DETROIT, (AP) November 21.—The bitter wage battle in the automobile industry closed production lines in scores of General Motors plants throughout the nation today which shot the nation's strike-unemployed to over 500,000.

Responding to a strike order of the CIO auto workers union, which is demanding a 30 percent wage increase, close to 300,000 General Motors workers began leaving their jobs. Tonight, most of the 75 G.M. plants with CIO unions had been closed in 20 states.

No violence was reported.

Fierce Battles Rage For Kweisui, Paotow

Big Chinchow Clash Expected Soon—Soviet Clarifies Stand on China

Kyodo

CHUNGKING, (UP) November 22.—Fierce fighting is still continuing in Kweisui and Paotow districts, according to the Twelfth War Zone Headquarters. At Paotow, the Nationalist troops repulsed the attack by Communist troops three times, but the Communist forces are preparing for a general attack by massing a great strength. At Kweisui, the Nationalist troops made counterattacks and regained the airfield just outside the city.

The Nationalist troops under the command of Tu Yu-ming occupied Lienshan, 95 miles northeast of Shanhaikwan, according to an announcement made by the Ministry Affairs Committee on November 22. Lienshan is a junction on the railway line to Hulutao, and thus, by its occupation, the Communist forces at Hulutao are completely isolated.

General Tu Yu-ming, Commander of the Northeastern Peace Preservation Corps has advanced his headquarters to Suichung. The object of the advance of the nationalist troops is Hulutao and Chinchow. At Chinchow, fierce fighting is expected to occur within a few days, but as the area is a vast plain, the Communist defenders are said to be at a disadvantage.

Soviet Makes Reply

Replying to the National Government's demand for clarification of the Soviet attitude in regard to the Manchurian question and the Chinese civil war, made at the beginning of this week, the Soviet Government declared that: 1. The Soviet Union will not interfere in China's civil war; 2. It has no objection to the advance of the National army into Manchuria and 3. The Chinese-Soviet Treaty, in which full support of the Central Government was promised, will be strictly observed.

Talks Breakdown Reported

By SPENCER DAVIS

Kyodo

PEIPING (AP), November 20.—It was reported authoritatively here today that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had ordered his administrators home from Manchuria because of a breakdown in negotiations with Russia.

Members of Generalissimo Chiang's delegation said upon arrival here by plane from Changchun (Hsinking) that they had been held almost incommunicado.

The delegates said the Russians at Changchun presented a score of stiff demands which had to be met before Russia would allow Chungking to fly troops into Manchuria or land them there by sea.

(A Chinese Foreign Office spokesman in Chungking said that negotiations with Russia still were in progress.)

INDIAN STUDENTS PROTEST

Demand Release of 'Azad Hind' Heads; Police Use Firearms

Kyodo

CALCUTTA (AP), November 21.—About 2,000 university students of Calcutta last night staged a demonstration, demanding the release of leaders of the Indian National Army whose trial will be resumed in New Delhi shortly.

They defied police officers as the latter sought to break up the demonstration. When they started to obstruct communication facilities, the police fired upon them, killing two and wounding three others.

SCAP Orders Full Report on Relief Supply Reserve

The Allied Supreme Headquarters on Thursday directed the Japanese Government to furnish a detailed inventory of the reserve supplies held for relief distribution and a plan for their distribution.

The Government was directed to furnish a detailed inventory of all stocks of staple foodstuffs and clothing, showing their exact location in each prefecture, which have been reserved to meet the urgent and widespread needs during the period from February to April next year.

It is learned that the stocks of staple foodstuffs and clothing, which are being held as reserves for the projected relief distribution in February-April next year, include 7,663,715 kgs of biscuits, 12,967,385 kgs of canned goods, 200,000 pieces of uniforms, 270,000 drill uniforms, 200,000 winter undershirts, 400,000 winter long underwears, 190,000 working clothes, 220,000 caps, 150,000 vests, 680,000 shoes, 240,000 jikatabi and sneakers, 150,000 overcoats and 430,000 blankets.

Plan for Distribution

Prior to the distribution of any of these reserve supplies, and before December 15, the government is directed also to furnish a distribution plan for SCAP approval.

In presenting the distribution plan, the following provisions are directed by the Allied Headquarters:

a. Control of relief distribution to be exercised by a central agency operating through prefectural governments.

b. A social welfare agency in each prefecture staffed by personnel selected for their training and skill in the handling of welfare problems, and specifically not for their present or former military or naval status.

c. Eligibility for receipt of relief supplies based only upon individual need determined by family budgetary deficiency.

d. Prevention of the use of supplies in mass feeding or distribution schemes without specific authority from the Allied Headquarters.

e. Issuance of relief supplies without cost to the recipient.

f. The maintenance of a record for each family to whom supplies are issued containing necessary identifying data.

g. Distribution through normal ration channels by withdrawal authorizations issued by the social welfare agency.

h. Local accounting based upon the individual record (item f) and individual withdrawal authorizations (item g).

i. Submission by the central agency to the Allied Headquarters of a monthly report in metric weights showing by prefecture.

(1) Amount of supplies by item on hand at beginning of each month.

(2) Supplies added to stock during the month by source.

(3) Supplies withdrawn during the month indicating amount issued free to needy persons and amount withdrawn for other reasons (such as spoilage and transfer).

(4) Amount of each item on hand at end of the month.

(5) Number of families, and persons (dependents) represented in those families, to whom supplies were issued during the month.

(6) Totals of above items for all prefectures.

Details of Revisions In Vote Law Bared

New Lower House to Have 468 Members—Division of Electorates Approved

The new House of Representatives to come into being following the forthcoming general elections will be composed of a total of 468 members, as compared with the present 466 according to the draft of the revised Election Law, which was approved at Thursday's cabinet meeting along with the attached list of new constituencies.

Salient points of the list of new constituencies, which was drawn up on the basis of the November 1 census, are as follows:—

1. The number of representatives to be elected from each electoral district is fixed, in principle, at the rate of one representative for every 155,000 voters.

2. Consequently, the total number of members of the new House of Representatives will be increased by two as compared with the present Lower House.

3. The major electoral system is to be enforced, with each prefecture to constitute one single electoral district, and

4. In case the number of representatives to be elected from one prefecture exceeds 15, such a prefecture is to be divided into two electoral districts. This is the case with the Metropolitan District of Tokyo, Osaka, Hyogo, Niigata, Aichi and Fukuoka prefectures and also the Hokkaido.

The draft revised Election Law, which is scheduled to be placed before the forthcoming extraordinary Diet session next Wednesday, has the following features:—

1. Lowering of the age limit for both election and voting qualifications.
2. Women suffrage.
3. Adoption of the major electoral district system and of a new votin system of writing a designated number of candidates on a single ballot, and
4. Modification of regulations governing election campaigns.

Electorate Division Approved

The government plan for a new division of electorate, based on the census taken on November 1, was approved at the Cabinet session this morning.

According to the plan, Tokyo, Osaka, Hyogo, Niigata, Aichi, Fukuoka and Hokkaido will have two electorates each, while each of the other 40 prefectures will constitute one electorate.

The plan is expected to be introduced into the extraordinary session of the Diet on November 28 as an appendix to the bill for revision of the election laws.

EXPLOSION KILLS THREE GIS

18 Japanese Also Killed When Munitions Ship Hits Mine

Kyodo

KYOTO (AP) November 22.—Three American soldiers and 18 Japanese laborers were killed yesterday in the explosion of a small Japanese cargo boat carrying captured munitions in Osaka Bay.

The boat was demobilized by the explosion, which hurled bits of the craft high in the air.

Captain William D. Gregorie, commanding the unit assigned to Awajishima in the bay, said the craft was carrying gunpowder to be dumped at sea and apparently struck a stray mine. Names of the American soldiers were withheld pending notification of next of kin.

At the same time, the Sixth Army said that an explosion of phosphorous bombs in an unreported Japanese storage cave near Matsuyama on the island of Shikoku injured several Japanese civilians and damaged a number of houses.

Ordnance experts who are engaged in the destruction of Japanese munitions said they blew up a quantity of high explosive bombs stored in the cave and the "sympathetic" explosion in the unreported phosphorous stores came an hour and 20 minutes later, presumably the result of a fire started by the first blast.

4 NEW SUBWAYS FOR TOKYO

Construction Work to Begin in Spring Next Year

The construction of four new subways between Kitasenju and Ebisu; Itabashi and Gotanda via Sugamo; Ikebukuro and Shinjuku through the central section of the capital, and between Nakano and Suzaki, will start from spring next year, reports the Asahi.

Preparations are being pushed by the Transportation Ministry with the cooperation of all the suburban tram-car companies and the Rapid-Transit Transportation Corporation. In the near future the plans for the project will be published, and, with the issuance of transportation bonds by the corporation excavation will start.

NOT PREPARED FOR TRIALS

Japan Has Received No Concrete Instructions From Allies

Inquiries made in Foreign Office circles here Thursday as to the possible opening date of the forthcoming trials of Japanese war criminals produced no definite indication.

The inquiries were made with reference to an Allied press report that trials of Japanese war criminals will get under way around December 1 following arrival here of Joseph B. Keenan, recently appointed by General Douglas MacArthur as counsel on his staff to assist in the prosecution.

Foreign Office sources with which the inquiries were made replied in a way that indicated they were rather doubtful whether the trials could be started so soon.

According to these sources, the Japanese Government has not yet received any concrete instructions from the Allied authorities with regard to the forthcoming trails.

These sources also indicated that there has so far been no definite instructions from the Allied side as to whether Tokyo or any other place would be the locale of the trials.

There have been no definite indications, either, they said, as to whether the trials will be conducted by a joint Allied court or if they will be held separately by the United States, British, Chinese and Soviet courts.

Under these circumstances, they said, the Japanese Government has started hardly any preparations for the trials in the absence of Allied instructions. It is rather doubtful whether the war criminal trials would be started so soon as reported, they opined.

TOKYO TODAY

By IDDITTI

Education is our theme today. No doubt reform of school education is one of the most urgent problems. In a public speech lately delivered, the Minister of Education gave utterance in energetic, outspoken terms to what he intends to do for reform. We admire his courage; we appreciate his sincerity of purpose. But Rome was not built in a single day nor by one Augustus. Similarly to build the temple of education requires the genius of architects and the labor of masons.

But materials are, as in other buildings, the first requisites. And pupils and students are the materials with which to build up an educational system. Let us then consider materials. In college education (for our present purpose is to have a look at higher education) the student body and teaching staff are essential materials.

The most remarkable thing about college students at the present moment is their thirst for knowledge. It is natural, though. They had been working in munitions factories or helping in farm production. No wonder that they are so eager to drink at the fountain of knowledge. How to satisfy their thirst?

The great difficulty is that they are short of books—and of food too. The reason is too obvious to make inquiry. They are crazy in book-hunting; they have no scruples as to the high price of reading matter. The curious thing is that any books written in English find ready buyers. Shopkeepers tell us that old, back numbers of American or English magazines are best sellers perhaps because no better things are to be found in the market. Can nothing be done to supply the demand?

Revolt Against Regimentation

We hear so much about school strikes. But it is rather strange that the troubles are, so far, confined to secondary schools. The epidemic has not yet affected college campus. The reason must be this, if there is one. The pupils of seconday schools, both boys and girls, had under the militarist regime been subjected to more strict, more severe rules of regimentation than college students. Hence the greater reaction. Another fact worth noticing is that government schools are more affected by the distemper than private endowment schools. Where some measure of freedom had been allowed less revolt is observed.

In order to forestall any untoward events or movements among college students something ought to be done quickly. We suggest one plan. It is to let the students organize a sort of college Parliament where the practice of free discussion on social, political and economic problems of the current interest may be cultivated. Precepts are of no value unless they are practised. The best method, therefore, of initiating the students in the difficult art of democratic and representative government is to let them practise it.

Macaulay or somebody else said that Parliamentary government is government by talking. Of course the etymology of the world Parlement (the original form) tells as much. We would rather put it in this way. Democratic and representative government is government by public opinion. And public opinion must be cultivated public opinion if it is to be used for purposes of self-government. Japanese students, and indeed the Japanese people for that matter, long imprisoned in the cell of the militaristic, oligarchical system, are not used to methods of fair play in public discussion. This defect may be cured by the creation of the proposed college Parliament.

Liberation of Professors

The introduction of changes in the student body alone does promise to have full effect in guiding college education along the lines of democracy and freedom. The professors and other officers of instruction should be emancipated from their old, bigotted notions. Their liberation perhaps needs more urgency. Under the militarist regime they have been allowed little measure of freedom. Practically no freedom of thought and expression they have enjoyed. If some of them had the indiscretion or courage to entertain some liberal ideas and to express them in word or in writing their reward was prison life. The recent release of such professors from confinement tells the story.

But by the liberation of professors in our proposal we mean that they should be freed from their bondage in mental attitude. Their way of approach to any given subject is beset with many obstacles created by perverted mentality. They ought to be led to think in terms of democracy and liberty before they profess them.

Jordan And Stanford

State-controlled institutions of learning such as are found in this country are not suitable places for professors to develop their individual freedom. They are little better than employes in government service. The establishment of some private endowment institutions, entirely free from State interference, may infuse new blood into the anemic veins of the body educational. Here is a service which may be undertaken by some public-spirited men. But the combination of a Jordan and a Stanford is necessary to the execution of the enterprise.

The Technical College established some years ago by Mr. Ginjiro Fujihara is perhaps the nearest approach to the scheme here proposed. But he failed, or did not care, to seek and secure the services of a Jordan. Everybody knows the story of how Stanford conceived the idea of making up for the loss of his only son by creating the University which bears his name, how he with his wife went up and down the United States seeking a scholar who was fit to be entrusted with the work of creating a new seat of learning, and how, when he found the man in Jordan, he allowed Jordan entire freedom of action. We do not mean to say that Stanford University is the best institution in America but the manner of its creation may be followed with advantage.

United Front Setup Planned by Rightists

Organization of Popular Move For Safeguarding Tenno System Seen Ultimate Goal

A united front will be formed shortly by at least 13 right-wing political parties and groups, with war against hunger as its immediate campaign issue, in an attempt to organize a nationwide popular movement for the safeguarding of the Tenno system.

Whether this "united front" of rightist groups will develop into a full-fledged political warfare against the leftists' popular front being projected by the Japan Communist Party still remains to be seen.

The prime mover in the projected organization of the rightist united front is the Nippon Kinro Taishu-to or Japan Toiling Mass Party, headed by Seiji Mikami, who is the owner of a small munitions factory and an unknown figure politically. The party is one of the "electioneering" groups which have recently mushroomed up with the forthcoming general elections in view.

The Japan Toiling Mass Party, it was learned, recently formulated its campaign tactics to make "countermeasures against hunger" the main campaign issue and to make it a rallying point of all rightist parties and groups in the country.

Accordingly, it was further learned, the party has recently issued invitations to a total of 23 political parties and groups of similar rightist leanings in the Tokyo area to join in the nationwide movement.

As a result of two conferences of party leaders held in Tokyo on November 11 and 14, it was revealed, they have agreed to organize a joint organ of rightist groups, to be known as the Common Struggle Against Hunger Council.

So far, it was disclosed, a total of 12 rightist political parties and organizations have accepted the invitation and joined the Council. These rightist parties include:

Japan National Party, headed by Yoshio Kodama, youthful rightist publicist, who was political adviser to ex-Premier Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni;

Greater Japan Revolutionary Party, of which Sakaye Oda, converted Leftist politician and once elected to the House of Representatives from Okinawa, is president;

National Federation of Toilers, headed by Masakatsu Yoshimatsu, prominent figure in the former Nationalist Mass Party, of extreme nationalist leanings;

Autonomous Imperial Subjects' Party, led by Yoshimasa Kato, one of the well-known chauvinist leaders;

Constitutional Young Men's Progressive Party, whose president is Kokichi Koizumi, hitherto unknown political figure;

New Japan Young Men's Federation, led by Matsuo Sasaki, also an unknown political figure until recently;

New Japan Party, headed by Takayuki Miyato, hitherto unsuccessful right-wing politician who has not been able to realize his political ambition of being elected to the House of Representatives, and, Pro-American Philanthropists Party, one of the latest addition to the mushrooming minor political parties.

Representatives of these 12 right-wing political groups as well as those of the Japan Toiling Mass Party will hold the first meeting of the Common Struggle Against Hunger Council next Monday.

It was learned in this connection that the Council ostensibly aims at carrying on a political campaign against hunger but that its real aims lies in the project of organizing a popular movement for the safeguarding of the Tenno system.

The Council has picked up the anti-hunger campaign as its main issue, it is said, only because it will easily appeal to the masses in preparation for organizing a mass movement for strong advocacy of the maintenance of the Imperial Institution.

In this connection, it was further learned that some of the rightist groups which have joined the Council are proposing that the projected nationwise campaign should be conducted from the beginning under the slogan of "People's Revolution Through Safeguarding the Tenno System."

It was further learned, however, that Sakaye Oda, of the Greater Japan Revolutionary Party, and a few others are opposed to this proposal maintaining that the issue of the support of the Tenno system should be re-examined before it is made the Council's campaign issue.

Political observers are of the opinion that it will be some time before the projected anti-hunger movement under rightist sponsorship will develop into a clear-cut political front of the rightist camp to wage political warfare against the popular front now being projected by the Communist Party over the issue of the retention or abolition of the Tenno system.

Before the situation crystallizes on this projected rightist united front, these observers added, it is quite likely that there will be some bickering among the rightists over the issue of support of the Tenno system.

Trade Body Planned To Handle Imports

Will Be a Government Organ And Will Have Over-All Authority

The Government in compliance with a directive from the Headquarters of the Allied Powers will create an over-all Governmental Bureau of Trade to handle all matters relating to the importation of goods from abroad, according to Kyodo.

The new Bureau of Trade, it is understood, will be created within the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and will have over-all authority in collecting and distributing imported goods as well as collecting Japanese goods to pay for the importations.

Concrete plans for the creation of the new agency are now being mapped out by representatives from the Foreign, Finance, Agriculture and Forestry and Commerce and Industry Ministries.

To Draft Detailed Plan

The creation of a Governmental organ for handling the postwar imports and exports of Japan was decided in principle at a meeting of representatives of various Ministries concerned held on November 17 at the Central Laison Office, Kyodo revealed.

According to this decision, it is understood, a detailed plan for its creation will shortly be worked out for formal submission to the Cabinet for deliberation and approval.

The decision was recently reached after month-long discussions by the authorities of the Foreign, Agriculture and Forestry and Commerce and Industry Ministries, who differed as to which Misistry the projected organ should belong.

The necessity of establishing a special organ for postwar trade has been voiced by the conference of the economic State Ministers as well as by various quarters concerned. They have urged the establishment in view of the fact that Japan has, at present, no normal trade or exchange relations with foreign powers in connection with the projected export of silk and other goods as collateral for the import of foodstuffs which the Government has been requesting from the Allied Headquarters.

OVER HERE

By "Kay"

"Look, daddy, look!" a cherubic Japanese youngster of five excitedly remarked, pointing his finger at a speeding jeep.

"Will the American soldier respond if I wave at him, daddy?" he eagerly asked his parent with the innocence of an angel.

"He would, sonny, but he can't see you, my child."

"Oh," the child said with disappointment.

The tram had just left Shimbashi station. The youngster pressed his chubby hands against the tram window. His big eyes, wide open with child wonder, carefully taking in the people, the traffic, the buildings. Every so often he would pop puerilish interrogations or turn his head, pull his father's coat tail with his little hands and shout, "Look, daddy, look!" "Gee, I love American soldiers best!" He was all admiration for GI Joe.

As the tram approached Yurakucho station, the baby frantically wiped the window with his hands. It seemed as if he was making a keen attempt to catch a glimpse of something special. Persons watching him with interest wondered what he was up to.

"What are you trying to see?" his father leaned over and asked.

"General MacArthur!" he replied, keeping his eyes glued on the moving scenery.

"But, baby, General MacArthur is inside his headquarters," the father said as he casually glanced around with a smile. Passengers standing nearby responded with warm smiles and nodded approval.

Two seconds flitted by. The tram came to a stop. It was another streetcar jam. The car ahead, unloading and loading passengers, had tied up traffic. People riding the same tram with the youngster were impatient. This was the fifth or sixth time that the elevated streetcar had stopped since leaving Shinagawa station. But the youngster didn't care. He was engrossed in a little world of his own.

"Does General MacArhtur live inside of the Imperial Palace?" he suddenly queried with innocence.

The question was so unexpected, so outspoken, so overt that the father, no doubt, must have felt as if he had been floored. His capsized equilibrium tinged his flustered countenance with red, the very brightest of red. He gingerly stuck his head above his halo of embarrassment. He sheepishly looked at the nearest passenger and forced an anemic grin. The passenger, too, equally drenched in dilemma, twitched his eyes and returned an abashed smile.

Confused but courageous, the father nervously told the child, "No, sonny, General MacArthur's residence is in the American Embassy."

But the answer fell upon deaf ears for the youngster had pulled out a boiled sweet potato from his pocket. In between chews, the offspring muttered, "I wonder if anyone has seen General MacArthur?"

Musical Instruments and Books, Etc.

H. KIDO CO.
Shimoyamate-dori 7-chome, KOBE
Telephone: Motomachi [illegible]

SANYO & COMPANY, LTD.
President: DENJIRO MORI
Exporters & Importers of
Machinery, Machine Tools and Equipment
Electrical Equipment and Supplies.
HEAD OFFICE:
No. 14, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

HELP WANTED
(For work in the Yokohama Area)
THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS IN IMMEDIATE NEED OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES
IT IS NECESSARY THAT ALL EMPLOYEES SPEAK ENGLISH
STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS
X-Ray Equipment Repairman, Steamboiler Maintenance Men, General Clerks, Finger Print Technician Sales Girls, Counter Girls, Telephone Operators, Accountants, and Dental Technicians.
CARPENTERS WANTED—REPORT 7:30 a.m. to KANAGAWA PREFECTURE BLDG.
APPLY: MILITARY GOVERNMENT, LABOR DIVISION, 2nd FLOOR, N.Y.K. BUILDING, YOKOHAMA

HELP WANTED IN TOKYO
Stenographers Typists
Radio repairmen
Highly skilled auto mechanics
English speaking cooks
APPLY AT:
8th Army Military Government Office
Tokyo Detachment
Tokyo, Marunouchi 2-chome, N. 8, American Club, between 8 am. and 10 am. or 1 pm. and 3 pm.

TŌKŌ DENKI K.K.
(Tōkō Electric Co., Ltd.)
Manufacturers and Dealers
All kinds of Electric Lamps
Electrical Household Appliances.
Abrasive Cloths and Papers.
Nichrome Wires and Rods.
Tungsten-carbide Tips, Bits and Dies.
Tungsten, Molybden and Nickel Wires for Electric Lamps.
Head Office
2 Ginza 6-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

SHIMIZU-GUMI CO., LTD.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CIVIL ENGINEERS.
President YASUO SHIMIZU
MAIN OFFICE
2-Chome, Takaracho, Kyobashiku, Tokyo.
Telephone: Kyobashi (56) 4181-4190, 5181-5190.
BRANCHES
Tokyo, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Shikoku, and Hokkaido.

OKI
OKI DENKI K.K.
(Oki Electric Co., Ltd.)
Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus, and Switchboards.
Radio sets and all kinds of Home Electrical appliances.
Head Office: TOKYO, JAPAN

Newspaper Workers Form 2 New Unions

Organized Separately by Employes of Tokyo Mainichi, Nippon Sangyo Keizai

An Employes' Union, a voluntary organization of all members of the Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun, was formed of inaugural ceremonies held Thursday at the main Tokyo office.

A similar union of workers of the Nippon Sangyo Keizai Shimbun was also organized at an inaugural meeting held the same day. After an address by the committee head there was a reading of the manifesto and outline of the aims of the union followed by discussion and resolution of items of request. Then a motion was adopted to dispatch two representatives from this union to encourage employes of the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun who are still fighting for their rights while at the same time contributions were solicited on the spot as funds for their cause.

Yomiuri Workers Dissatisfied

The second meeting of the Labor Dispute Arbitration Committee of Tokyo metropolis which is mediating in the controversy of the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun employes was held Thursday at the Metropolitan Assembly Hall.

After calling President Motsutaro Shoriki of the Yomiuri-Hochi at 1 p.m. to hear his side of the dispute the committee was to have summoned representatives of the employes from 3:30 p.m.

However, voicing dissatisfaction and doubt over the make-up of the Committee the employes arranged a meeting with the committee chairman, Kakichi Kawarada, earlier the same morning to clarify their attitude toward the committee and stated that they could not accept the call to meet the committee.

Demand Heads Resign

The Niigata 'Nippo Sha held a general shareholders' and managers' meeting at which it was resolved that President Sakaguchi and Managing Director Nishimura resign because they aided the militarists during the war. Also in accordance with the desires of the employes' union, shares will be open to all employes.

Prison Wardens Demonstrate

Forty-one wardens of the Kumamoto prison launched a demonstration on November 17 and 18 expressing their resentment against the disposal of government issued goods among the staff members and also demanding the revision of 24-hour work regulations and improvement of remunerations, reports Kyodo. In an effort to solve the pending issue, the head of the prison and other executives have been negotiating with wardens.

Mrs. Chen for China

Mrs. Chen Kung-po, wife of the former head of the puppet Nanking Government, will return to China on the next vessel leaving for Shanghai, according to SCAP. Mrs. Chen was one of the refugees in this country with her husband and a party, who departed for their homeland on October 2 this year. However, Mrs. Chen remained behind to Kyoto due to illness but has now recovered.

RADIO PROGRAM

SATURDAY, November 24

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK

Tokyo Key Station WVTR 590 kcs.

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—GI Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Across The Board; 1015—Downbeat; 1030—World In Music; 1045—Words With Music; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—ECHOES OF BROADWAY; 1200—Remember; 1215—Yank Bandstand; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Bing Crosby; 1300—OFF THE RECORD; 1330—Here's To Romance; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Metropolitan Opera; 1600—Hall Of Fame; 1630—Shower Of Stars; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—HERMAN BOGIN-BARITONE; 1730—Jubilee; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Tommy Dorsey; 1900—Jack Kirkwood; 1915—Jimmy Carroll Sings; 1930—Our Foreign Policy; 2000—Hit Parade; 2030—Saturday Nite Serenade; 2100—It Pays To Be Ignorant; 2130—National Barn Dance; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—DANCE TIME; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK

National (870 kcs.)

0630—English exercise; 1100—Music; 1200—Time signal; News; Flute and clarionet; 1300—Women's hour; Folk songs; 1330—Concert; 1600—Piano solo by K. Hara; 1730—Children's hour; Xylophone solo by H. Mikami; 1810—English conversation; 1930—Light music. Piano by H. Wada.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Music; 1730—Students' Hour; Topics by H. Griggs; 1930—Japanese Music; Koto, Shinnai and Nagauta; Matsumoto String Quartette Band.

Forced Recruitment Set By Government to Obtain Workers for Coal Mines

The Government, on Thursday, ordered prefectural governments to secure 130,000 coal miners by compulsory labor recruitment, according to Kyodo. Laborers to be affected by the order include experienced coal miners, demobilized servicemen and discharged munitions workers. The first order will go into effect on or about December 10 and remain in force for a period of three months. There will be no prolongation of the period of compulsory labor.

Japanese Red Exiles Returning From China

Aoyama, Shiomi, Others Making Plans, Says Central Daily News Scribe

Many Japanese in Chungking are planning to return to their homeland in the near future to cooperate with the socialists for the democratization of Japan, according to Chang Jen-chung, representative of the Central Daily News of Chungking, who recently arrived here from China via Korea.

"Kazuo Aoyama, Seisaku Shiomi and other Communist leaders now in exile on the continent are expecting to return to Japan from what I understood. Several thousand Japanese have established a so-called Nippon Peace Village just outside Chungking along the Yangtze River. Theirs is more or less a self-governing body. I also understand that the Japanese people in the village are seriously considering the future of Japan," revealed the Chinese journalist.

"What I gathered in Korea is very similar to Japan as numerous political parties are springing up like mushrooms."

He disclosed that he escaped from Peking after being tortured by Japanese soldiers, and became a correspondent to the Central Daily News in Chungking.

He joined the guerrilas and engaged in many activities. He stated that he covered many important fighting scenes including the Indo-Burmese front.

His books describing his experiences on the desperate escape from Peking (Between Life and Death), and the covering the Indo-Burmese front (War Correspondent Notes from Indo-Burmese Front) are currently among the best sellers in China.

NEW CIGARETTES NAMED

'Peace' and 'Corona' to Sell at Ten For ¥10

"Peace" and "Corona" were the new names selected by the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau of the Finance Ministry for the new cigarettes which it expects to produce next year.

The names for the new cigarettes were selected from among 58,800 contestants who also sent in designs in response to the prize-contest sponsored by the Bureau.

The new cigarettes, it is said, will be about the same size as the present "Hikari" but will be made of better tobacco leaves processed with perfume and sweets. The Tobacco Monopoly Bureau expects to produce around a total of 200,000,000 "Peace" and "Corona" cigarettes per month.

The price of the new cigarettes will be ¥10 a package with each package containing 10 cigarettes.

Special New Year Ration

A special ration of 30 cigarettes per person will be distributed in December as a "New Year gift." Moreover, the cigarette ratios will be increased to four per person a day from the New Year, whereas the present ration is three per person a day.

At present some 3,000,000,000 cigarettes are being produced monthly of which 300,000,000 or 10 per cent is used for special distribution to encourage agricultural and industrial production.

A monthly output of 80,000,000,000 cigarettes is necessary before they can be sold on the open market. As material supplies and production capacity are on the increase, the daily ration is expected to be increased to five from April.

Civilians to Assist Police

"The voice of the people" will henceforth be given due attention in Kanagawa Prefecture with the decision of the Police Department to form a committee of 10 civilians to be attached on each police station in the prefecture, reports the Asahi.

Obituary

Kosaku Suzuki, a member of the House of Peers, passed away on Wednesday at his villa on Bentenjima Island, Shizuoka Prefecture. The deceased was 73 years old.

Dr. Kiyosaku Kiyokawa, former professor at Kyoto Imperial University, succumbed to heart attack Thursday at Kyoto Imperial University hospital.

Foreign Office Bares Repatriation Report

Utmost Efforts Being Made To Extend Relief to Nationals Still Overseas

An overall report on the conditions of Japanese residents abroad and the progress of their repatriation was made public Friday by the Foreign Office.

Japanese residents living abroad, excluding demobilized servicemen, totaled roughly 3,340,000 as at the time of surrender, the report says. Particulars of these overseas Japanese as of November 11 follow:

Korea	
Total number of Japanese	700,000
Those in Northern Korea	250,000
Those in Southern Korea	450,000
Of these residents in Southern Korea, 329,408 have been repatriated.	
Formosa	400,000
Saghalien	400,000
Of these people, 30,000 or 40,000 have managed to return to the homeland.	
Kuriles	4,000
Manchuria (Kwantung Province included)	1,230,000
China	466,000
North China	282,000
(Of these, 10,000 have been repatriated)	
Central China	171,000
South China	13,000
The Southern Regions	143,170
(Of these, 10,267 have been repatriated)	
The South Seas	50,000
(Of these, 1,261 have been repatriated)	
New Guinea	6,700
Lesser Sunda	450
French Indo-China	7,500
Celebes	6,200
Borneo	4,200
Northern Australia	320
Malaya	17,000
Thailand, including Burma	4,100
Sumatra	4,700
Java	10,000
Grand Total	3,343,600

Repatriation of Japanese residents must, as a matter of principle, be carried out exclusively by Japanese boats but due to shipping losses suffered during the war, ships at present engaged in the transportation of overseas residents and those to be used in the future do not exceed the following:

	gross tons
Naval vessels	105,000
Merchant marine	135,000
Ships under construction —122—	372,000

Boats to be used for repatriation in the future are few in number.

	gross tons
Ships under repair—284—	612,500

In accordance with the Allied order, cargo-boats are not used for repatriation, as a matter of principle, because they are necessary for transporting essential supplies. Naval vessels are mostly occupied with redeploying demobilized servicemen who totaled 3,800,000 at the time of the surrender and, therefore, will not be used for repatriating civilians for some time to come. The result is that merchantmen aggregating only 135,000 tons will have to bring back 3,340,000 overseas residents.

The Allied Headquarters, however, has been kind enough to permit the use of transports of the American forces and LST's and more than 10,000 Japanese civilians have hitherto been repatriated by these ships from the Philippines and Korea.

Regarding the repatriation of demobilized military men and Japanese residents, priority will be given to those in the districts where urgency is recognized due to climatic and peace preservation conditions. Also, on the other hand, consideration will be given to the repatriation of the sick, aged, the young and women. On the basis of the above policy, the following distribution of ships has been decided upon.

(1) To the Philippines, 40 per cent of warships; to southern islands, the remaining 60 per cent (according to instructions of the General Headquarters of Allied Occupation Forces).

(2) Districts where living condition is difficult.

(3) North Korea, Manchuria, Saghalien, Kuriles. (while no approval has been given by the Soviet, ships will be sent to South Korea and China)

(4) Districts lacking hospitals and medical facilities.

(5) French Indo-China, Siam, Malay, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Rabaul, Andamans, Burma, Formosa and others.

4. Future Prospects

(1) Thirty-one merchant vessels and 17 naval ships are being operated from South Korea to Senzaki and Hakata. The daily transportation capacity by those ships is about 8,000, and up to November 18, about 310,000 of Japanese residents, returned, and the remaining 140,000 are expected to be repatriated within one month, with the present shipping capacity.

(2) Between Tangku and Japan three ships are now being operated with a capacity of carrying more than 3,000 persons each. The repatriates from Mongolia have already returned from Tangku.

Then through the goodwill of the General Headquarters of the Allied Occupation Forces, several (large type mothership for landing barges with capacity of 1,000 each) are expected to be shortly used. At first those ships will be used for carrying demobilized soldiers, but there is a big possibility of their being later used for bringing home general residents. Thus estimated, there is possibility of the entire Japanese residents in China being brought home within about one year.

(3) The repatriation of our residents in the Philippines and Southern islands is now being made with naval ships, and expected to be completed in two or three months.

5. North Korea, Manchuria, Saghalien and Kuriles.

The condition of the Japanese residents in the area under the occupation of the Soviet forces in North Korea, Manchuria, Saghalien and Kuriles is causing anxiety, due to the destruction of the former administrative structure. Many residents are still wearing summer suits, and gradually facing the danger of starvation and freezing to death.

As to such conditions, the Government has been repeating its requests for urgent measures to the General Headquarters of Allied Occupation Forces. Also to the International Red Cross and the Vatican, the Government has asked for relief for those residents as a problem of humanity. At any rate the Government is giving utmost efforts for their relief.

There are a fairly large number of Japanese who have been detained in South and North America, Australia, India, and several countries in Europe since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. In order to clarify the condition of these Japanese and plan their speedy repatriation the Government some time ago made necessary inquiries of the countries concerned through neutral countries. It is the intention of the Government to adopt appropriate measures when it has received replies.

All trips to China and Formosa are prohibited. It has been indicated by the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces that according to the Chinese policy no permission has yet been given to Formosans living in Japan to return to Formosa.

As it was feared that it would take a fairly long period of time to complete the repatriation of Japanese abroad, the Government some time ago asked the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces for permission to open communication with Japanese in various regions of East Asia. Under the reply dated October 28, communication is allowed on condition that communications are limited to postcards, that the contents of communications must be personal in character, and that all communications will be subject to censorship.

To Give Medical Treatment

Medical treatment will be given to the public at the Army Hospitals throughout the country from November 20 to the end of the month prior to their dissolution scheduled for December 1 to become civilian hospitals, reports the Asahi.

Farm Land Measure Played Up by Press

Tokyo Papers Feature Cabinet Approval of Mooted Draft Legislation

All Metropolitan papers on Friday gave great prominence to the draft land bill which was finally approved by the Cabinet at its meeting on Thursday.

While the Asahi merely said that the draft bill will be introduced to the forthcoming extraordinary Diet session at the earliest possible date, the Mainichi predicted that the "revolutionary" character of the bill is expected to cause animated discussions in the Diet before its passage.

The Yomiuri-Hochi pointed out that the draft bill, as finally approved by the Cabinet, turned out to be a "considerably lukewarm" one, contrary to earlier expectations.

The paper declared, however, that the draft bill, even in its emasculated form, does represent as epoch-making event in the history of our land system in view of its provisions for compulsory purchase of land from big landlords and also for payment of farm rents in cash.

Yomiuri-Hochi warned that the draft land reform bill is not yet promised a smooth-going in the forthcoming Diet session in view of the strong possibility that old-school politicians representing the interests of the landlords will raise strong opposition to its passage in its present form.

While none of the "Big Three" Tokyo papers—Asahi, Mainichi, and Yomiuri-Hochi—commented on the draft bill in their editorial columns, the conservative commercial daily, Nippon Sangyo Keizai, alone editorialized, declaring that the draft land reform bill approved by the cabinet represents an epoch-making development in all Japan's agricultural history.

The draft bill, the editorial declared, when enacted in its present form, would be powerful enough to democratize at one stroke our farming communities where vestiges of feudalism still remain the strongest.

"The farmers who till the land," declared the paper, "would then be able to entertain a hope of owning land and their social positions would undoubtedly be raised."

At the same time, the paper pointed out that the projected land reform, if it is to be effective, must be implemented with steps for technical improvement in the farming methods. "The objective of land reform is attained only when it is accompanied by advancement in farm production," the paper further pointed out.

Unless coupled with such technical advancement in farming productivity, farmers who have been able to own land under the land reform bill will come to find it impossible to retain the land and will have to part with it, the paper said.

In this connection, Nippon Sangyo Keizai stressed that Japan's well-known intensive farming preponderously dependent upon manpower must be drastically revised in order to introduce mechanized farming methods in our farming communities.

"Rather than indulging in colorful land reform, it would be more imperative to strive for advancement of farm production and increased productivity of farming communities. Only thus would the objective of land reform be attained," the paper concluded.

POLICE FORCES DWINDLE

Peace Preservation Menaced as Resignations on Increase

A new menace to public order in Tokyo is looming large as resignations are increasing alarmingly among the Metropolitan police reports Kyodo. The retirements are mostly due to living difficulties, the report adds.

Applications for police which exceeded 100 daily during the war have now decreased to 10 while resignations average 17, resulting in 3,000 vacancies thus far.

Low wages, which is the principal reason for the police resignations not only in Tokyo but also in other prefectures has led to a number of strikes and demonstrations by the officers. Policemen of Gumma Prefecture recently walked out demanding better treatment while 900 members of the Police Training Station, under the Metropolitan Police Board's supervision threatened to "carry out active movement" unless meals served at their dormitory were improved.

Metropolitan Police Board officials, although seriously alarmed over the threatening situation, consider an immediate pay raise rather difficult because of the fixed budget. They are planning, however, to offer relief by expanding the consumers' department or by establishing a consumers' union. They are also contemplating on opening up farms where the policemen can grow vegetables for their own kitchens but it is considered quite doubtful if these paper plans will help the low-salaried policemen to tide over the difficulty of living through the present "chaotic" period, Kyodo concluded.

Schooner to Become Canteen

Kyodo

TOKYO (AP) November 22.—The sailing ship Meiji Maru, once one of the largest schooners in the world, is being converted to a Red Cross canteen. Built in Glasgow in 1875 she was commissioned in 1880 by the Emperor Meiji. She made her last cruise in 1914 then was moored in Tokyo Bay as a training ship for Japanese merchant seamen. Subsequently she was placed on a concrete base in the Sumida river as a relic. Now she will be used as a Red Cross snack bar reading rooms and dance hall.

Nishi Relieved of Post

Haruhiko Nishi, former Japanese Minister to Manchoukuo, has been relieved of his post following termination of his duties, it was announced on Thursday by the Foreign Office.

Skilled Workers!
WILLIE OKUMURA'S CO-OPERATORS A'SSN.
We do any job—Any Time—Any Place. Call at office, next to USAF Cemetery.
38 Yaguchi-dai, Yokohama, Japan
Hours—Your convenience
—EXPERIENCED—
Carpenters — Plumbers — Electricians — Engineers — Mechanics — Drivers — Gardeners — Painters — Laborers

KOMPIRA-YA
Kimono
and
Fine Arts
Business Hour: 9 a.m.—5 p.m.
Minami Sakuma-cho Street
Shiba-ku Tokyo

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
FOR
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
¥1,000.00 for 3,000 tsubo area.
We have fifty blocks of land, about 3 miles from the station on the Tohoku line. Woodlands, fields, farms
(one tanbu for ¥300.00 and up)
In the suburb of Tokyo and neighbouring prefectures.
Land near the seashores and hot-springs.
HARA JISHOBU
50 Amanuma 1-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.
(at Ogikubo Station on Shosen Line)

Merry X'mas
HANEDA STUDIO
I wish to thank you for your patronage
Best American Style Picture Studio in Tokyo
Will take your picture outside the studio.
Business Hours:
8:30 a.m.—5:30 p.m.
Telephone: 40.0239
(Near Meguro Station)

RCN BUILDING SERVICE LTD ARCHITECTURAL CONTRACTOR
Competent Service Given by Men Educated in U.S.A. in All Lines of Building.
DESIGN and BUILDING
REPAIRS and RENOVATION
Address:
MEIREI BUILDING
4, 5-Chome Kobiki-Cho Kyobashi-Ku, Tokyo
Tel.: GINZA (57) 1372

WARRANTED DRINKS
BAR BORDEAUX CLUB
Quiet Atmosphere
for
Allied Officers and their Guests
Hours: 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.
NO. 3 GINZA 8-CHOME (SHIMBASHI)
(1 min. East of Dai Ichi Hotel) Telephone: Ginza (57) 0381.

THE TEIKOKU BANK, LTD.
(Teikoku Ginko)
Established April 1st, 1943 as a result of consolidation of the Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd. and the Mitsui Bank, Ltd. under the above title. Amalgamated Jugo Ginko on August 1st, 1944.
Capital Subscribed ¥220,000,000
Reserve Funds 225,700,000
Chairman
JUNSHIRO MANDAI, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE:
1, Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
INLAND BRANCHES:
Ashikaga, Fukuoka, Hakodate, Hiroshima, Kagoshima, Kiryu, Kobe, Kumamoto, Kurume, Kyoto, Moji, Nagoya, Ohmuta, Okayama, Osaka, Otaru, Sapporo, Shimonoseki, Tatebayashi, Tochigi, Toyohashi, Utsunomiya, Wakamatsu, Wakayama, Yokkaichi, Yokohama, etc.
Foreign Branches:
Dairen, Fusan, Seoul, Shanghai, Sourabaya.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

WANTED to rent a furnished house preferably in Tokyo Area. Apply with particulars. Apply Box 3, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

BLACK broadtail long Jacket, brown russian mamot jacket (long) with muff, foreign made brown lady's boots etc., Apply Nihon Enoki Nishimachi, No. 2, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

DRAWING-ROOM set, bedroom set, carpet, blankets, crystal glasses, Underwood typewriter in perfect condition, etc. Apply or visit Kobayashi c/o Mr. Millot, No. 2, Hiroocho, Azabuku, Tokyo.

JAPANESE typewriter, Suganuma', banzo style, in perfect condition, for immediate sale Apply Box 156, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO woolen blankets, suits, overcoat, Singer sewing machine, plum pickle. Apply V. B Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

MOTORCYCLE, British made, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale (side-car attached). Apply Box 138, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUSSIAN typewriter, Smith Co.'s make, quite new, for sale. Apply Mr. Shimoda, Marunouchi, 21-Gokan, Room No. 422, Tel. 2856-1817, English and Russian spoken.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours: 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

SMALL apartment house with modern conveniences. Located in Tokyo. Please apply with full details. Apply Box 174, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO mink coats medium and large size. Apply Nihon Enoki Nishimachi, No. 2, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, Singer sewing machines in exchange for food stuff and woolen clothes, or cash. Apply to V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkan Bldg. 6th Floor, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER, Singer sewing machine, camera, gold, diamond and pearl rings, cultural pearl necklaces, other jewellery, wrist watches, lady's leather hand bags, leather gloves, silk and bath gowns, woolen clothes, shirts, table cloth, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD, standard or portable typewriter, used machine will be accepted if it is in perfect condition. Apply Box 160, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANLTED, Singer sewing machine. Must be in excellent condition. Apply Mr. Itagaki, 789, Magomecho, Higashi-3, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Instruction

JAPANESE girl wishes to teach Japanese to a member of American Women's Army Corps with a view to studying English and eventual friendship. Apply Box 194, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

BAUTISTA possessing valuable, favorable information communicate urgently with Alvarez in Nara.

M. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m., Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg. Phone (23) 1686.

TRANSLATION Service Japanese into English and vise vasa, many English professors work, speedy and leliable. Apply Nippon Honyaku Kyokai, 20, Hongo 6-chome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

TRANSLATION from Japanese into English, Report to the Allied Headquarters, Well taken care of. Typewriting work also undertaken. Apply Okuyama Service, Nippon Times Building, 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi-ku.

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1 Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1945

Revision of the House Of Peers Ordinance

The Government is stated to be planning a revision of the House of Peers Ordinance before the special session of the Diet following the general election in January, as part of the measures for democratizing the country. A reform of the House of Peers may now be taken as a matter of course, for, if the House of Peers remains as it is, it will be quite out of harmony with the new House of Representatives. The Government, as has been announced, is studying the reform of the Upper House along with the revision of the Constitution, so it may be expected that the reform of the House of Peers will materialize before very long. Although proposals to reform the House of Peers have been made from time to time, none of them heretofore has borne or even taken the shape of a definite plan. The reason is not far to seek, for the privileged classes will not renounce their privileges unless compelled to do so by force of circumstances.

The Japanese Upper House is composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of the various orders of the nobility, and of persons who have been nominated by the Emperor. The last category includes certain members of the Imperial Academy and persons representing the highest taxpayers. As all these members represent the upper classes of society, and are wedded to the maintenance of the status quo, they do not want to have their House reformed. The bureaucratic governments in the past, afraid to disturb the sleeping dogs, fought shy of the problem.

The House of Peers came to acquire a considerable importance when the political parties began their assaults upon the "clan" governments. In his fight with the political parties, Prince Aritomo Yamagata, leader of the military and the bureaucrats, fell back upon the Upper House, using that chamber as the citadel against the so-called encroachments of the political parties. The House of Peers, whose backbone is naturally formed by the peers themselves, came thus to be the bulwark for the government bureaucracy, whose senior members were recruited to the Upper House by Imperial nomination for their "meritorious service" or for their "high attainments". In revising the House of Peers Ordinance in conjunction with the amendment of the Peerage Ordinance and the Constitution, the Government will do well to reform, among other matters, the method of nomination to the House of Peers so as to eradicate the abuses and ensure the democratization of national government.

Of late years, obstructions of the House of Peers to progressive measures have been rather rare, it is true; but if the bicameral legislature is to be retained, the House of Peers must be so reformed as to secure the smooth working of democratic government. It should not be an impossible task to reform the House of Peers or to create some other satisfactory second chamber, though it will require constructive statesmanship of a high degree. The House of Peers cannot remain in its present composition, when the other branches of the government are undergoing democratization. In this, however, foreign examples will naturally be taken into consideration.

In Great Britain, the government is now pivoted upon the House of Commons—more particularly, upon the relations between the House of Commons and the Cabinet. This, however, was not always true, but the democratization of British politics involved a gradual diminution in the powers of the House of Lords. That House is now not only a second but a secondary chamber, this especially after the Parliament Act of 1911. All the same, it is still a weighty part of the British constitutional system. On no account can it be left out of the picture of the British government as it is or as it is likely to be. Apart from minor exceptions, all British peers have seats in the House of Lords. The creation of peers, therefore, means the nomination to the House of Lords. Technically, peers are created by the Sovereign, but in practice the matter is controlled by the Prime Minister. The peerage is conferred upon men of distinction in every department of national life. A peculiar feature of the British system has been the use of this royal prerogative for the purpose of changing the political complexion of the House of Lords sufficiently to enable a controverted measure to be passed. Many House of Commons men, after their brilliant careers in the lower chamber, go to the House of Lords, with the peerage conferred upon them. Two things may now be noticed in connection with the British House of Lords. One is that the creation of peers, that is, the nomination to that chamber, is done in the interest of parliamentary democracy, and not on behalf of the government bureaucrats trying to buttress up their privileged positions. The other is that the institution of the peerage is not incompatible with democracy, provided that the people themselves are democratically-minded.

The position of the reformed House of Peers will differ as the reform in Japan follows the British pattern or the American style or the native lines. But the important thing to remember is that such a difficult enterprise as the reform of the House of Peers cannot be carried out in ordinary times, so that the present affords an unprecedentedly appropriate opportunity to reform the Upper House in conformity with the demands of the new age.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Complaints Against Station Master

To the Editor:

On November 5th there was a railway accident between the stations of Annaka and Kita-Takasaki on the Shinetsu-line, because of which the next up-train was held up for two hours. It arrived therefore instead of shortly after 8 o'clock at about 10:20 in the evening at Ueno, more than two hours late. On this train there are usually many passengers who must get on one of the so-called Kakueki-densha which leave Tokyo Station on the Tokaido-line, in order to arrive at their destination on the same evening. The last of this Kakueki-densha leaves at 10:40.

Already on the way between Tâkasaki and Ueno the said passengers had only one hope: that the train would, after having lost so much time, speed up a little, or at least lose no additional time. On that evening there was not much passenger traffic. Thus the hope of the said passenger was justified. But it is always the same, if the train i[s] already late, it does not matter much if he will lose additional time and there is not the slightest effort at the various stations to have the train started quickly. Therefore, as already mentioned, the train was slower than it should have been. When it arrived at Ueno the passengers hurried as fast as they could to the platform of the Shosen. But not without further obstruction. They had to become involved in that senseless, terrible fight through the barrier at the entrance of the subway. When they had managed this hurdle, they arrived just on the Shosen-platform when the train had left. They had to wait for the next one. It arrived 15 minutes later. At Tokyo-station, final sprint. All arrived in time—to see the last car of the 10:40—train pulling out of the Station. There it ended. They had to wait six hours for the first train the next morning.

Even in summer it is no pleasure to wait for hours on station-platforms. But now it becomes already rather cold in the night. It was therefore anything than a pleasure for all those passengers. Whom had they to thank for this? There exists not the slightest doubt, that the officials of the Ueno station would be able to secure such a connection if they would, have an order from above in some particular case. In this case they had none; they had to think and take care of themselves. They did nothing, just laisser-faire, laisseraller. If they would have held back the earlier Shosen train five minutes only, that would have been quite sufficient, or if they only would have opened the barrier at the entrance of the Shosen-subway, most passengers would have managed to reach the earlier Shosen-train.

One could see not the slightest sign of care from the part of the Ueno-station officials for such passengers who have to reach Tokyo Station in time for the last Kakueki-densha. This was not the first time, and it may happen again. It reveals lack of consideration for the public, if all is left to itself in the case of such an extraordinary delay.

I know people who have contracted serious illness on such an occasion of being forced to wait over on the cold station platforms.

Passengers have other complaints too. Before the war there were many porters at Ueno who came up to the cars of every train. One should think, that by now one would have a right to the same service. But there are no new porters to be seen far and wide. In the newspapers there is much talk of millions of unemployed. It is a mystery why the Ueno officials are not able to hire sufficient porters in order to lighten the lot of the luggage-burdened passengers.

It would not be difficult to add other items to the list. But if it is of any use?

A Foreign Passenger

Tokyo.

PEOPLE SHOW SIGNS OF CHEER DESPITE SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS

Japanese Begin to Feel Pulsating Of New Era In Midst of Ruins, Commentator Says

By TAKANOBU MUROBUSHI

Every one knows without being told that Japan today is subject to the order of General MacArthur. The whole nation is subject to the direction of a foreign commander. The Potsdam Declaration is solemnly proclaimed a constitution above the Imperial Constitution. An alien commander in a plane above "the Japanese Government, including the Emperor," is in control of our country.

Was such a situation ever dreamed of? Was it ever conceived by our people that they should resign themselves to such a situation? Did we ever fancy for one moment that we could bear the humiliation of defeat? Yet all this is a stern reality. How are our people taking this reality?

An atmosphere of gloom, a damp feeling, a spirit of servility—are they the specter of today after we have bowed the knee to the Anglo-Americans?

Cast a glance at the street scenes. Is gloom seen anywhere? Is disquiet seen? Is anything heart-rending seen? To be sure, the country has gone through severe air-raids. Cities, large and small, have been reduced to ashes. Standing in the ruins of Tokyo, overgrown here and there with weed and reminiscent of the ancient prairie of Musashi or of the last days of Pompeii, one sees improvised huts built of half-burnt zinc sheets or dilapidated factories minus smoke from the chimneys. One cannot get away from a feeling of sadness at the sight of these disheartening scenes.

Signs of Invigoration

For all that, however, the people are showing relief, signs of invigoration and even of cheer. Is it a mistake to say that this is as if what was closed has been thrown open? Is it too much to say that this is the beginning of emancipation from oppression?

The gloom of yesterday is clearing away. All that was heavy and oppressive has been scattered to the four winds. A new ray of hope has begun to shine on us. To be sure, there is hardly any telling when Tokyo will revive as the gay, prosperous metropolis that it was, when smoke will again be seen from the now destroyed factories, when our material life can be restored to normal. Indeed, there is no denying the fact that a thorny path is ahead of us. But what about our mental attitude toward all that? Are not people showing signs of spiritual rejuvenation? Do we not feel the pulsating of a new era in the midst of ruins?

Men of the former military clique and others branded as war criminals are being given up to the MacArthur Headquarters in succession. Still others dispose of themselves without waiting for arrest. They are our compatriots, all of them. Until yesterday they were rulers, feared, who rode in de luxe cars, who always commanded, never to be disobeyed. Now they are falling down one by one. What are the people thinking about this?

Are the People Sincere?

Man's soul is as sensitive as his skin. Adaptation to new conditions is one of his traits. Again, there is no disputing the fact that a new situation gives birth to a new feeling, a new thought, new morals. But that is not all said. To be explicit, are our people "showing pity" for the fallen big men of the military? Or are they thinking that what was expected, or hoped for, has come true? Do they feel pity for General Hideki Tojo? Who can deny that the pity shown for American war prisoners was genuine and spontaneous? Who can accuse our people, however, of being inconstant and treacherous in holding up General Tojo to scorn?

Incidentally, our deep respect is due to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The leader of China, while fully aware of the feeling of his people against Japan, is restraining them and warning them that, if violence is redressed with violence, disputes among nations will know no end. The warning holds good in the case of relations among fellow-men. Ancient sages of the Orient advise us to redress violence with virtue, while Jesus Christ said that we must love our enemy.

Be it noted here, in fairness, that not all the war criminals are equally guilty. Some of them deserve sympathy. Some may have been put in their positions unawares, while some may have been pitchforked into their positions. On the other hand, however, among those who have escaped indictment may be some who have a guilty conscience and some who during the war sought in vain after leadership positions. "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone."

War Starters Blamed

We demand the scrutiny of the war responsibility not by way of retaliation or punishment, but rather by way of self-examination and reflection. Again, we demand it not because of the defeat. Nor do we mean by responsibility blame for the defeat. Victory and defeat are both an experience common to warriors. The victor is not always in the right any more than is the loser always in the wrong. History shows instances where the iniquitous have won. Masashige Kusunoki was extolled because he was defeated, while Takauji Ashikaga incurred the censure of posterity because he won. Whether this verdict is correct or not is for future historians to decide.

What we mean by war responsibility is not blame for the defeat. Rather, we mean blame for starting the war, the blame of those who helped to bring about the war and extolled the war and, finally, the blame for the conduct of internal affairs during the war. If the war had been truly unavoidable, if it had been really to save a national peril or to spread the cause of justice, then we should have nothing to regret and no one to blame for the defeat.

We confess that at no time had we been shrouded in so gloomy an atmosphere as during the war. It was not so much because persecution was steadily approaching us, men in our midst were imprisoned and our neighbors looked askance at us. Rather, it was because we could not share the same atmosphere and the same spirit with our fellow countrymen. We led a feeble existence as "enemies within." However, we not only stood the danger of persecution but even felt pride, for we were convinced that, even if we should perish, our soul would live on, and that this war was false and was fought in the name of justice to undermine justice.

This war was a reckless adventure for imperialistic aggression. The fact is now being exposed in all its starkness to the world. The fact has been made fairly clear to the Japanese people.

At the same time, it must be emphasizd that this war was also a war of internal conquest. Recall the bloody incidents after the Manchurian Incident—the May 15 incident of 1932, the February 26 incident of 1936, the assassinations of former Prime Minister Osachi Hamaguchi, former Finance Minister Junnosuke Inoue and Baron Takuma Dan of the Mitsui firm. What did all these incidents mean and what was their effect?

We shall refrain from going into details in regard to the coups d'etat of the military, the organized conspiracies of the military, the monopoly of political power by the military, the enslavement of the people by the military, the tyranny of the military, the unbridled debauchery of the military and, finally, the last minute plunder of national property by the military. What must be subjected to full scrutiny, however, are the military's unquenchable lust for power, their insatiable greed for personal gains and, worse still, their assiduous attempt to cover them up by handing out ludicrous theories on the national polity. So ludicrous were they that they had the effect of provoking disgust in the minds of thinking people with the national polity itself. Herein lay the cause for the war. Herein lay the cause for the defeat.

Self-Reflection Necessary

The scrutiny must be undertaken by ourselves without prodding by the SCAP. It is our obligation to the world. It is the way for self-emancipation. It is the way to restore our people to their status as human beings and enable them to find a new life.

One wonders how many of our people were aware that htis war was, internally, a war to aggrandize the power of the military. The military, while they betrayed all their weaknesses and incompetence in their war with America, consummated an internal war of conquest with such success with the aid of the bureaucrats. The people lost their souls, energy and vitality till they turned into living corpses. The endless restrictions on speech or, rather, the rampancy of official-inspired speech depeived the people of their intelligence and their ability to think. The great majority of the mastes were puzzled, emasculated and stupefied to the extent that they were hardly conscious that they had been subdued at the point of the sword.

Crimes Committed in China

Apropos of the war responsibility, we should recall what we did in China, in particular, in the name of our State. To begin with, we sliced Manchuria out of China, held it in chains and painted it as a paradise established on Wangtao or the Imperial Way. We wrested Mengchiang, tramped roughshod North China and spread our tentacles to Central and South China. We massacred millions, we burnt, we terrified, we assaulted, we raped, we brought misery and chaos.

For us to scrutinize war guilt is to fulfil an obligation to the world, on the hand. On the other, it is the way to save our people from thraldom, restore them to their dignity and consciousness and endow new Japan with a new spirit and a new order. And the more minute the scrutiny of the war guilt, the faster will come what is bound to come and the more firmly established and the more beautiful it will be.

There is a growing realization of this among our people. They are awaking from a protracted dream. At the same time, it is being made clear just what our people, silent and timid during the war, were thinking, if unconsciously.

In the earlier part of this article, I have referred to the new situations that are arising in our country, partly by way of knowing what our people were thinking during the war. For new thoughts or new sentiments are not born overnight. Man often changes as completely as if by rebirth and that in an instant, to be sure, but our vision should not be limited to what meets the eye. What is reborn all of a sudden is an awakening to something hidden for a long time or else a revolt against long-time oppression. The new phenomena that are arising before us today are not to be taken as indicating a mere change of the mentality of the people nor unprincipled adaptation nor yet a gesture of obsequiousness to the Allied Forces. The fact is that our people have awakened to the injustice to which they were long subjected and that they have risen in revolt. Now awakened, they are impeaching their vacillating and dilly-dallying Government. Not only that, they have now begun their quest of a new principle, a new life, a new order.

The Truth Will Out

Democracy is in birth throes in Japan. It may be that many of our our people still do not know what democracy is, and small wonder, for democracy was long taboo in this country. It was introduced into our country in early Meiji, swept over the country and led to the self-awakening of the people. It gripped the minds of our people after the close of World War I. With the coming into political power of the military, however, it was thrown overboard, strafed and apparently extinguished from Japan.

But truth will out. Truth is immortal. Dictatorship is but a fleeting showpiece. Truth is bound to come back. Democracy is neither an imported novelty nor an ideology of a certain age. It is inborn and deep-seated in man.

The democratization of Japan is being steadily carried out by the SCAP in accordance with the stipulation of the Potsdam Declaration. We are conscious of this external pressure and feel grateful for it. To be grateful for foreign pressure will seem most unnatural. Not so in this case. The fact is that what we have long striven in vain to accomplish is being accomplished with the aid of foreign pressure. We cannot conceal the fact and our feeling about it. It is true that pressure is pressure, after all, but this particular pressure arouses a responsive chord in us. It is rather a power to "open" than a restraining force. Any one who feels the weight of this pressure is a stickler for the status quo, a bigoted nationalist or else a war criminal, more or less. On the other hand, one who is responsive to this pressure and welcomes it as a harbinger of progress is a democrat, if unconsciously.

A great beginning has dawned. The time has come for the rebirth of the Japanese people. For the first time since the Reform of Taika, (646 A.D.), the time has come for a renaissance in the true sense of the word. Let it be called a reopening—the reopening of Japan. It shall not be a half-way renaissance. It shall not be a half-way opening of the country. It shall not be a half-way opening of our soul.

Last but not least, ask ourselves this question: "Why did the Restoration of Meiji end in a half-done job? Here is the answer. Our predecessors overthrew the Tokugawa Shogunate, but allowed the Satsuma and Choshu clans to survive. The surviving clans took fright at the onrush of democracy. Instead of accepting it, they warded it off by re-making our history, by fabricating a concept of the national polity suitable to themselves and by shielding themselves behind the Throne. So it was that feudalistic influence continued to persist to cast gloom on the horizon. This experience needs to be turned to account if militarism, with all its vestiges, is to be extirpated once and for all.

JAPAN'S NATURAL RESOURCES

Detailed Report Made By General Headquarters on Present and Future Potentials

II

On the assumption that proper control will be exerted to ensure that finished products will not be used by the Japanese for military purposes, imports of critical materials might be permitted so that full productive capacity of plants can be used to supply materials needed by countries that do not have the established industries to produce the materials themselves. This policy would involve a moderate supply of machinery and material for the repair of war damage and worn-out equipment.

Note: Statistics on minerals presented in this report are in many cases incomplete because of lack of reference works and information from Japanese authorities.

Coal

The present low ebb of production of coal does not necessarily presage the future. Japan's coal industry might be able to regain at least its pre-war status if allowed to operate unhampered. The main deterrents to production now are labor troubles and lack of mine supplies.

On the basis of Japan's pre-war coal reduction and her war-time peak, it appears she can produce 25 million tons annually above her pre-war level of domestic requirements. Much of the war-time production, however, was obtained by subsidizing the mines.

This rate of production could be obtained within the next year only through assistance in the form of supplies and equipment. At present, Japan's coal production is insufficient for even her own basic requirements and the needs of occupational forces. Stockpile are likely to be quickly depleted.

Coal cannot be supplied other countries in large quantities for at least a year unless great improvement is made by the Japanese in equipment and transportation. At present production is about 1/5 the minimum figure for Japan's normal peace-time economy. This is due to shortage of labor, explosives, and other supplies.

Petroleum

A minimum of about 25 million barrels per annum of petroleum appears to be necessary for Japan's normal home consumption.

The maximum economic production from Japanese home wells is probably not more than two million barrels per annum. New fields opened during the war have small production and are not expected to increase this materially. The prospect of discovering new oil fields in Japan is not great, considering the concentrated search made during the war. It is doubtful that Japanese homeland ever will produce more than 10 to 15 percent of her petroleum needs.

Iron Ore, Pig Iron, Steel

This industry is critically dependent upon imports of iron ore and pig iron. Heavy imports of ore from Manchuria are no longer available. In time it would be possible to replace these imports by ore from the Philippines but this would take several years and a substantial amount of capital for development of Philippine mines.

The steel industry is absolutely dependent on a sound coal industry. Prior to the end of the war a balance had been established. At the present time, however, the coal industry is in a chaotic state. Japan must straighten this out before the steel industry can function.

Japan's peace-time consumption of steel was about three million metric tons and her war-time output rose to about nine million. Without ore and pig iron from Manchuria it will be extremely difficult for Japan to produce the three million metric tons for her own needs.

Steel is a most pressing need for the reconstruction of the devastated areas of the Philippines and China. Japan's ability to make any substantial contribution to this reconstruction in the form of steel is dependent on imports of iron ore and probably some Korean pig iron. Ferro-alloy materials must be imported for steel making since Japan is almost completely deficient in these.

Copper

Japan has a well integrated copper industry in the Home Islands, with an output approximately equal to the demands of non-military consumption at home, and she probably can continue to supply such demands for a number of years. Since there are no fabricating industries in the Philippines and China, fabricated copper or manufactured articles would be of the most use to the recipients and would make the most of Japan's ability to produce materials needed in the Pacific area.

Aluminum

There is no aluminum ore in Japan proper. However, Japan's aluminum industry, started in 1934 with the production of a few hundred tons of aluminum, produced more than 100,000 tons annually during the war. It used bauxite from the southwest Pacific, aluminous shale from North China and Manchuria, and alumite from Korea.

Japan's contribution to manufacture was the transportation of raw materials, coal for conversion into alumina, hydro-electric power for reduction into the metallic aluminum, and the actual fabrication.

The industry was created by the Government and was heavily subsidized because of its importance in airplane manufacture. If the aluminum plants, damaged during the war, were restored they would have a processing and refining capacity far in excess of Japan's peacetime needs.

If supplied with bauxite from Palau, Dutch East Indies, Malaya, and French Indo-China, the Japanese aluminum industry could draw upon coal and water power of Japan to furnish aluminum and manufactured aluminum products to the allied nations, especially those in the Far East, which have no aluminum industry.

Cement

Cement has been an important industry in Japan since 1930. The Home Islands have abundant supplies of raw materials and modern technology has made possible sufficient production to meet home needs and provide an excess for export.

Present reserves are low, probably less than 100,000 tons. The industry is believed to be well integrated and although the extent of damage to plants is not definitely known, it is believed that most plants are still operative. Provided fuel is available, Japan should be able to produce cement at the rate of 4½ million tons per year within six months.

Sulfur, Pyrite, and Sulfuric Acid

War damage to sulfuric acid plants has been substantial, but the ability to produce raw materials is probably but little impaired. Japan should be able to furnish other nations with perhaps as much as 100,000 metric tons a year of sulfur. Large consuming centers for pyrite, mainly centers for paper manufacture, are too remote to make Japanese pyrite of value.

Due to the difficulty of shipping large quantities of sulfuric acid, the large supply available cannot be used fully by other nations. However, chemical products based on the use of sulfuric acid should be available.

Gold, Silver and Platinum

Much of the gold and silver produced in Japan is a by-product of smelting the base metals. Therefore, the future production of copper, lead and zinc will largely determine the amounts of gold and silver produced.

Probably several tons of millions of dollars worth of gold and silver will be produced yearly, much of which will be available for use by other nations. It would seem unlikely that there can be much increase over pre-war figure.

There are reports of large stocks of gold, silver, platinum and diamonds being seized by the occupation forces but the information on these is incomplete.

(End)

'Compelling Message'

Washington Post

The objection that compulsory training would violate traditional American concepts of liberty and democracy is refuted out of our nation's history. The need for just such a program as is now suggested was seen by George Washington. In his message to Congress of Dec. 3, 1793, the first President pressed upon the Congress "the necessity of placing ourselves in a position of complete defense." He declared in words that ring even truer today than they did then that "There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness."

Training is one of the prices of American peace in the age we live in. If we were bent upon conquest, and not upon self-defense, the ideal scheme would be conscription. That way would lie the militarization of our country. We want no nation of soldiers; but anything less than a trained citizenry, able to defend our country, would be a deplorable weakening of the position and influence we have gained in the world and an invitation to aggression.

'Revolutionary'

Washington Evening Star

Admiral King's use of "revolutionary," to describe the nature of this proposed change in a winning combination, is well chosen. The fact that it is revolutionary would not condemn the change if there were convincing evidence of desired improvement. The evidence, however, is based on speculation. And as against this speculation we have, as Admiral King stated, the tangible experience of recent victory to support a continuation of the basic separation of our War and Navy Departments.

There seems to be a tendency, in governmental reorganization schemes, to look on mergers and consolidations as the cure-all. But the result, as often as not, is the creation of unwieldly centralization in place of unwieldly decentralization. The essence of sound administration is found in systematized coordination, rather than in continued consolidations.